

CHURCH MATTERS.

Religious Notices

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. H. W. Ballantine, Pastor. Public worship on the Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Sunday school prayer meeting, Sabbath at 7 P. M. Week day prayer meeting, Thursday at 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Ezra D. Simons, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M. The Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month, close of morning service. Temperance meeting on Tuesday evenings. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings. Young People's meeting, Sabbath evening at 6:30 o'clock.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. D. R. Lowrie, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evenings at 7:45. Class meetings, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:45 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Fremont street, corner Franklin.—Rev. S. W. Duffield, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 12 M. Weekly prayer meeting at 8 o'clock each Thursday evening, in Chapel parlor.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal)—Liberty street.—Rev. W. G. Farrington, D. D., Rector. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock. Second service, 12 M. Sunday-school at 9:15 A. M. for the summer.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.—Rev. J. M. Nardello, Pastor. First mass, 8:30 A. M. High mass, 10:30 A. M. Vespers, 3 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.

BERKELEY UNION SABBATH SCHOOL.—Held in Berkeley School-house, Bloomfield avenue, every Sunday at 3 o'clock P. M. John A. Skinner, Superintendent. All are welcome.

WATERSIDE M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. J. Cowans, Pastor. Sunday services: Preaching, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 2:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Thursday evening at 7:45. Class meeting on Tuesday evening at 7:45.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Watertown).—Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, Rector. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; evening service, 7:30. Sunday school, 3 P. M.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. John M. Enslin, Pastor. Hours of service, 10:30 A. M. Sunday school, 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting, Tuesday evening, 7:45 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH (Brookdale).—Rev. William G. E. See, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school, 9 A. M. E. G. Day, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening.

HORN CHAPEL.—Sunday school every Sabbath at 3:30 P. M. John G. Broughton, Superintendent.

SILVER LAKE.—Sabbath school held every Sunday, in the hall, at 3 P. M. Charles A. Hubbs, Superintendent. Gospel meeting every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Prayer and Conversational meeting, Friday evening.

(For the Citizen.)

Vacation Notes.

The sheet of water called Cayuga Lake stretches for about forty miles north and south. It is also the native hippodrome or racecourse of the boat-sawing, timorous Courtney, the best oarsman in the United States if he wasn't such a contemptible coward. At Rochester he has just made a mile in unprecedented time (5.12). But no one will row with him now and he must pull against a stop-watch or not pull at all.

I enjoyed a lovely excursion on the old "Frontenac" the other day, starting in the morning on this ancient but by no means despicable boat and coming back in the afternoon. We had a country excursion on board, who took a holiday between wheat and oat harvests, and who went a few miles north, disembarked and waited for us to return for them. It was a gray day; the hills were simply beautiful beyond description, and the atmosphere made the scenery exactly like those cool and restful pictures of the Munich School which have lately been so popular. The various tints of green were alternated with the yellow harvest fields and with the blue of the sky as reflected in the lake.

These are the failures of civilization; and Christianity and science are doing all they can to remedy the ruin. But the unteneable sadness of the spectacle—this community with its great buildings, its admirable system, its placid scenery, and its quieting and restful outlook across the lake, all filled with broken minds and shattered frames—truly was heart-rending. Dr. Chapin, the Superintendent, lives on the high ground across the sunken road cut down to the wharf. But not his distinguished position could tempt me to exchange places with him. Yet some one must do the work and one only need to associate with such a man as Dr. Allison in order to feel that it is being performed intelligently and kindly. There are no padded cells nor straight jackets here. Personal supervision is exercised instead. The system is the same as at Bloomfield. Many of the patients recover. Others are supported here by the counties which send them. The eye of Dr. Allison, in passing along, marked one patient as ready to come down presently with a spasmodic attack of mania, so acute that these trained observers became.

I fancy that I have told all that is of any interest. The rest would only be moralizing and moralizing is not correspondence.

History of Bloomfield and Montclair.

To the Bloomfield Citizen:

I have in preparation a History of Bloomfield and Montclair for the new History of Essex County, to be published in the coming autumn. The abundant historical material which I have accumulated in my hands during the past few years I propose also to expand into a short course of lectures. The subjects included will be "The Early History—English and Dutch," "The Early Families," "The History of the Churches," "The History of Education and of Schools," "Civil Institutions and Enterprises," etc. The first lecture will be given probably during the last week of September. I desire to obtain access to the older documents which may be in existence in Bloomfield—original patents or deeds, or early papers of any kind which will describe early lands or locate early inhabitants. Maps or charts or plots of surveys are valuable. Landmarks or ancient relics which are authentic. Old buildings which mark the advance of population are of special worth. If any person of the old families—the Baldwins, Wards, Freemans, Harrisons, Dodds, Morris, Wheelers, Cranes, Davises, Arms, strongs, Balls, Brueus, Days, Farrands, Richards, Tichenors, Campfields, Lawrences or others of the Puritan line, or the Caduses, Doremuses, Garraharts, Vreclands, Van Giesens, Van Winkles, Spiers, Sipps, Garretsons, Posts, Jacobuses, or others of the Holland line, or the Oakes, Davies, Kingslands, Wildes, or others of the English line, will put me on the path of their antiquities, I will esteem the favor.

I would take it thankfully if any person would drop a postal card into the Post Office, giving the hint where such information may be found. The original territory of Bloomfield, it will be remembered, included Belleville (Second River) and Montclair.

Sincerely yours,
CHARLES E. KNOX.

Our Public Schools.

To the Bloomfield Citizen:

Beyond doubt, our public schools are judiciously managed under the efficient Board of Trustees, who are men of judgment and discretion, having at heart the true interest and welfare of its different departments, and yet it is to many minds an open question whether the results of the system, in many respects, are satisfactory.

In 1876 Mr. Tilden's majority over Hayes

was 12,445, while Peter Cooper's Greenback

vote was only 714, and the Prohibition

Presidential candidate was hardly found

among the scatterers.

In 1877 McClellan beat Newell, the Re-

publican candidate for Governor, by a ma-

jority of 12,743, but Hoey, Greenbacker,

received 5,058 votes, and Bingham, Prohi-

bitionist, 4,438, which reduced McClellan's

absolute majority more than one-half.

In 1880 Hancock obtained a majority of

only 2,010 over Garfield, while Weaver,

the Greenback nominee, received 2,617

votes, thus leaving Hancock in a minority.

Ludlow, the Democratic candidate for Gov-

ernor in that year, got a plurality of barely

651. Indeed, the Democrats came very

near losing the State on the national plat-

form of a tariff "for revenue only." The

Prohibition vote was but 191.

Last fall there was a sharp contest for the

governorship between Abbott, Democrat,

and Dixon, Republican. Abbott received a

plurality of 6,809. The Greenbackers cast

2,960 votes for Urner, while Parsons, who

headed the Prohibition ticket, got 4,153.

This placed the Democrats in a minority of

the whole vote thrown at the election.

These wavering figures and the large

mass of elements afoot in the State make

New Jersey an interesting study for aspir-

ing statesmen.

"The peculiar characteristics of the cam-

paign have in some measure disturbed the

calculations of the political seers. The can-

didacy of Butler and the nomination of

Gov. St. John on an earnest, practical Prohi-

bition ticket, have introduced elements in-

to the canvass which cannot fail to have

marked and probably unexpected effects.

"Neither Butler nor St. John expects to

secure a single electoral vote in any State

of the Union. Hence neither candidate is

running with any idea of success, and they

can only appeal to those who support them

to seek to throw away their votes for the sake

of a principle."

The foregoing is from the *New York*

World of August 8th, and after a lengthy

argument to prove that the candidacy of

General Butler is all wrong, that his votes

will be taken from both parties, but largely

from the Democratic, that the Democratic

party is particularly opposed to monopolies

and the friend of the laboring man, it continues:

"Hence every vote thrown away on But-

ler is treason to the principles he is sup-

posed to represent, inasmuch as it would

tend to defeat the Democratic party and to

continue in power the party which has built

up monopolies, made autocrats of corpora-

tions and infringed on the rights of the peo-

ple.

"Ex-Gov. St. John represents the Prohi-

bition party. As the Republicans have

been the supporters of Prohibition whenever

expediency did not prompt concessions to

the liquor interests, the votes cast for Mr.

St. John will come from the Republican

party. They will not elect him, but they

will advance the principles of Prohibition

by proving the strength of its supporters

and teaching the Republican party that it

cannot in the future afford to sacrifice that

principle to political expediency. It is said

that the Prohibitionists will be inconsistent

in voting for St. John, as they will be help-

ing the Democracy, the open opponent of

Prohibition, to power. But they believe it

is better for the cause that an open enemy

should be elected than a false friend.

Hence the Prohibitionists who support St.

John are differently situated from the Anti

Monopolists who support Butler.

Others are supported here by the coun-

ties which send them. The eye of Dr.

Allison, in passing along, marked one pa-

tient as ready to come down presently with

a spasmodic attack of mania, so acute that

these trained observers became.

I fancy that I have told all that is of any

interest. The rest would only be moraliz-

ing and moralizing is not correspondence.

S. W. D.

August 11, 1884.

How to Make a Good Town.

An exchange says if you want a good

town.

Talk it up.

Write about it.

Help improve it.

Patronize its merchants.

Advertise in its newspapers.

Select good men to its offices.

Pay your taxes without grumbling.

Be courteous to strangers that come

among you.

Never let an opportunity pass to say a

good word about it.

If you can think of nothing good to say of

it, say nothing.

Do not go or send to any other town to

buy anything you can get in your own town.

Remember that every dollar you invest in